Our Parts Correspondence

PARIS, August 19, 1852. Changes in the Ministry-More Decrees-An-tichnel Marriage of Louis Napoleon-Move-ments of the President-M. Proudhon-Prince forome Haly-The Queen of England's Tour ne-Constantinople- News from Athens.

ong the excitements of the festival of the 15th , polities, as may be easily believed, has been seglected, and I have but few items worthy being

tioned in this correspondence. Netwithstanding the assurance given by Louis Napeleon that his new ministry was firm, there have been rumors spread outside by which the public was led to believe that another change was at hand among the President's ministers It was said that M de Persigny was to become Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, who would resume his former Ministry of Finance, and replace M Bineau. M Baroche would become Minister of the Interior and Vice President of the State Council. M. de Maupas was also named as having many chances to become Minister of the Interior. Then M. Pietrie, the acbual Prefect of the Police, was to become Minister of the Police, and M. Chevreau, Secretary of M. de Persigny, Prefect of Police.

All the above news had been published by the ournal La Gazette de France, in its number of the lith inst., and the reporter had only followed the rumer which was spread in the diplomatic circles; but the police was not satisfied with this news, thus rendered public, and warning No. 1 was given to M. de Lourdoniex on this subject. Though the government denies having had any idea of the kind, there has been much talk of this change at St. Cloud between the President and his friends, and the news had been made public by an indiscretion.

The second cause of gossip was also the amnesty given by Louis Napoleon to some of the leading to litical persons exiled by him, after the coup d'etat, from which Generals Changarnier, Cavaignae, Bedeau, and De Lamoriciere were particularly excepted. It had been supposed that, among the eight hundred people who would be gracies by a decree. hundred people who would be gracies by a decree, these dignitaries of the army, whose only fault was to have been the opponents to Louis Napoleon, would be included, but this has not been the ease. The official almanae of the army, in which all the stat major of the French troops is published, does not contain the names of the above mentioned generals, who, according to reports, are totally erased from the ranks of the army.

A rumor, which fortunately had no truth, is that General Bedeau was to enter into a convent and be ordering a priest. The illustrious general has written a letter denying that he ever had any idea of the kind.

the kind.

An avalanche of crosses of the Legion of Honor has been tailing upon those devoted to the government, on the occasion of the 15th inst. Several members of the press, among whom I will name M. Delamarre, publisher of La Patre, M. De la Guerronnier, publisher of the Pays, and M. de Montour, as ex-editor, have been honored with the red ribben.

By a decree of the 13th inst., Count d'Ornans, a general of division. Senator, and grand croix of the Legion of Honor, has been named Grand Chancel-lor of that order, in place of General Excellmans,

lor of that order, in place of General Excellmans, dead.

The marriage of Louis Napoleon to the Princes. Vass, is now considered by some newspapers as a humbug, invented by the correspondents of the Belgian papers, to fill their letters and to make money at twenty-five centimes the line. When men write in that manner we cannot be surprised to hear of such stuff filling the public mind. Nevertheless, every zafe report makes me believe that Louis Napoleon will be united ere long to Princess Vasa.

The President is daily visiting the workmen of Paris, at the different places where they are engaged on the public works, and he pays much attention to the progress of the embellishments of Paris. Like his uncle, Louis Napoleon likes to arrive unexpected on the spot, only followed by one or two of his aids de-camp, and to see everything by himself. Ne one can deny that he tries means to be popular, and if he does not succeed, it will not be his fault. Besides all this, the President writes a great deal during his leisure hours, and he has collected an immense number of papers, which he keeps in a serieste room at the Elysee. A few days acc for

during his leisure hours, and he has collected an immense number of papers, which he keeps in a private room at the Elysee. A few days ago, (on instudy last) whilst he was at St. Cloud, a fire broke out in that room, and, despite the immediate arrival of the firemen, it did so much damage that a great part of these papers were burnt. Fortunately several servants were able to rescue the reliquaire of the Emperor, being all the articles which had been in the possession of Napoleon the great—arms, jewels, clothes, and also the talisman of Charlemague; sort of reliquairs, which contained a part of the holy sort of reliquaire, which contained a part of the holy cross, and had been presented to the Emperor Napoleon by the city of Aix-la-Chapelle, and given by the Emperor to Queen Hortense. Though many valuable documents have also been saved by the servants and firemen, too many others became the prey of

the flames.

Much talk has been entertained here about the queer letter of M. Proudhon, the renowned socialist writer, to Louis Napoleon, with the intention to obtain from him the permission of issuing a book, which he has composed during his imprisonment. Something very curious to remark is, that M Proud-

hon, the ferocious red republican, had so much changed since 1848 that he has become a flatterer of the present government.

The journey, or rather sea voyage, of Prince Jerome to the principal sea perts of the shannel and ocean on the abores of France, is over. Everywhere the ex-king has been received with the utmost courters and enthusiasm, more perhaus than ever would tesy and enthusiasm, more perhaps than ever would be the President himself. He returned from Brest on Saturday last, and arrived at Paris just in time to be present at the ball given by Louis Napoleon at St. Cloud.

St. Cloud.

In Africa, the young Murat, elder son of Prince Murat, has won much glory on the battle fields of Algeria, and was rewarded with the gdvancement of brigadier, from the rank of a common soldier; for it will be remembered that he had enlisted as a volunteer a few months ago.

The Minister of Public Instruction has forbidden in all the rubble schools of France and its colonies.

The Minister of Public Instruction has for idden in all the public schools of France and its colonies, the use of the French history written by the Jesuit Loriquet, in which the author had called the Emperor Napoleon Marquis of Bonaparte, Commander-General of the armies of his Majesty Louis XVIII. At such an epoch as ours, with the progress of intellipence, a falschood similar to that of the Father Loriquet's qualification of Emperor Napoleon's title, was really shameful, and deserved to be treated with repression. with repression.

Prince Royal Frederick Guillanm, Elector of

Hesse Cassel, travelling in eog. under the name of Count Schaumbourg, arrived in Paris a few days ago, accempanied by all his family. This grandee of Germany, is one of the finest looking men I ever saw, and I am teld he is one of the best diplomats

saw, and I am teld he is one of the best diplomats of Europe.

In Italy the Dutchy of Plaisance is without a duke. This sovereign left his palace and his wife, baving had with her some difficulties, and went to Vienna, in order to settle some questions relative to his government, which, it is well known, is still under the power of the Austrian forces. A regoney has been named by the Emperor, and this had excited the anger of the Duke to a high pitch. The Dutchess of Berry has beerfered in the affair, and it is hoped she will succeed in re-establishing peace between the husband and wife.

The mother of Mazzini died at Genoa, and her obscaules took place with great solemnity. The

The mother of Mazzini died at Genoa, and her obsequies took place with great solemnity. The captains of the English, American, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish ships placed their flags in mouraing. The pall-beners were Mesdames Nina Cumbiaco, Zerbini, Fanny Balbi di Negro. Marie Quartara, and Carolina Celezia. All the exiles, the workmen, associations of Genoa, San Pietro d'Arena, and others, have disputed about the honor of carrying the coffin. More than one hundred thousand people accompanied the body to the cemetery of Stagliano, which is situated at a distance of three miles from Genea. The whole ceremeny went off with much order.

In Belgium the visit of Queen Victoria to King Leopold has been the cause of much enthusiasm among the people, and during her progress she was received with much respect. The Queen has re-

turned to London.

At Rome the formation of the Pontifical army has met with so little success that it seems impossible that the French army could possibly leave at the end of the year. Besidesall this, the soldiers of the battalion of Venetia are daily deserting, and it appears that this desertion is ewing to the proclamation of Mazzini. Searches have been made in the knupsacks of the soldiers, and Captain Impactants are dismissed.

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At Constantinople M. de Lavalette was received with much honor. Large crowds of people went to meet him, when he went ashore from the frigate Charlemagne. The sultan was to give him an audience on the first day of August.

The news from Athens is to the first inst. Mr. Marsh, Minister of the United States, had arrived at the Pirgus, on board of an American man-of-war, and was said that his first interview with the ministers of King Othe, had been quite satisfactory. ters of King Otho, had been quite satisfactory. Every hope was entertained that he would have the wrengs done to the citizen of the United States re-

dressed.

Before concluding my letter I will mention the decree signed by Louis Napoleon, regulating the signals, fires, and flags, to be carried at night by Prench ships of war and of commerce.

R. H. R.

GOSSIP OF PARIS. Paris, August 19, 1852. The Wet Weather- The Petes and Festivals-Accident at a Bull Fight-Extraordinary Increase of Marriages-The Theatres and Operas-Sontag's

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mané. Never was the Latin poet written a sentence to express what has taken place in Paris for the last week. The rain has disturbed all the arrangements of the fete given by Louis Napoleon to the people, on the 15th instant, in commemoration of those given under the reign of his uncle at the same epoch; and at the present hour, the liquid element is pouring down by torrents from the high clouds of the deep grey sky. We cannot complain of the dog days, for they have been as fresh as an autumn morning; but we have some reason not to be contented with the end of the summer, for it is too wet to be called comfortable.

This state of the atmosphere caused a great flood to take place in the Southern departments of France, and along the shores of the Saone and the Rhone the damage has been considerable. The river Isere, in the department of that name, has also overflowed its banks, and covered the whole neighboring country, carrying away many bridges. The rivers Drome, Breda, Dordogne, Gard, &c., have also left their beds and committed much damage. A large quantity of wheat, which was still in the field. has been carried away and destroyed by the water. The grapes of the wine trees are all rotten and good for nothing. It is generally feared that the wine crop will be of no value this year. This, no doubt, will cause wine to be dearer. So much the better for the wine dealers but as when the wese for

for nothing. It is generally feared that the wine crop will be of no value this year. This, no doubt, will cause wine to be dearer. So much the better for the wine dealers, but so much the worse for the drinkers.

Besides the fêtes, the only interesting fact which has taken place in Paris since my last letter has been the grand distribution of premiums of all the colleges to their students. This affair is in Paris, as well as all over France, a very important one, and it is considered as the first step of the distinguished men whom France produces. The ceremony took place, as usual, at La Sorbonne, on Thursday last, at twelve o'clock, under the direction of M. de Fortoul, the present Minister of Public Instruction, assisted by M de St Arnaud, Minister of War, Baroch, Vice-President of the Council of State, the Archbishops of Paris and Reins, and the Bishop of Arras, the members of the Grand Council of Public Instruction, and other dignitaries of the French University, not to mention General d'Hautpoul, M. Garibaidi, Nuncio of the Pope, General Magnan, M. de Royes, General Attorney, &c. M. Nisard, the celebrated professor of rhotoric at the Lyceum Bonaparte, delivered the usual Latin speech, and was followed in the tribune by M de Fortoul, whose discourse was received with much applause. The distributed to the pupits of the College Charlemagne, Louis le Grande, Napoleon Bonaparte, Rollin, Saint Louis, Versailles, and Stanislaus. The whole of this ceremony afforded an immense interest to all the pupits and their relations, as well as to all those present. Several American young men, who are pupils at Charlemagne and Versailles, have been among the pupils rewarded with premiums.

On the next day, Prince Murat, formerly from Bordertown, in New Jersey, gave, at his newly bought country house of Buyenval, a beautiful musical fête, at which the Prince President was present. Among the prettiest indies present were Mme. Drouyn de L'Huys, Princess Mathide, Mme. Ducos, Mme. Casabianca, Mme. La Marquis de Boissy, Mme. Salv

season.

The processions of the Festival of the Assumption. which, since 1830, had not been allowed to take place, have been allowed, this year, to go out of the churches, in all the cities, villlages, hamlets, and burgs of France. In the cities where the Protestants are in large numbers, as Nismes, Toulouse, Nantes, &c., these ceremonies of the Roman Catho-lic religion have been respected by all the oppo-nents of the Popish faith, and not the least disorder

hence of the Popish faith, and not the least disorder has been experienced.

The festival arranged on the occasion of the erection of the statue of Lesueur, at Dieppe, was celebrated with much pageantry, and attracted an immense number of visiters. The whole affair went off in a very brilliant style.

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At Tarascen, a builfight, which took place Sunday last, was the cause of a terrible accident. A bull, the worst animal ever beheld in builfight memory, entered the arena, and within a second ran over one of the taureadors, who was pinned through the body and thrown dead upon the spot. This horrible death ended the spectacle, which was immediately cut short by the authorities of the city. It would have been preferable not to permit it to be performed at all.

A report made by the Mayors of the city to the Prefecture of Police, mentions that the number of weddings which have taken place in Paris during the last eight months of the year, amounted to 12,797, thus divided:—Single persons not before married, above 20 years, 2,880; from 20 to 30, 9,797; widows and widowers, first nuptials, 504; second nuptials, 214; third nuptials, 6; fourth nuptials, 2. On the 14th inst., 227 marriages took place in Paris.

The cholera is still raging in Poland, and Austrian dectors have been sent to Warsaw to assist the local doctors in their duty. It appears that it has been remarked that the birds had totally disappeared throughout the country; and that also electricity was less intense than in previous months.

The theatrical operations of the week have

tricity was less intense than in previous months offered much interest to the amateurs of plays in

At the Grand Opera Mme. Tedesco has obtained the utmost triumph in her part of Leonora, of "La Favorite." She sang it with pathos and an admirable method, which elicited from all her hearers the most deafening applause ever given at the opera to any singer. During the performance given to the public on Saturday last, the fair prima donna was deafened by the plaudits she was rewarded with by the audience. These applauses were not paid for—like those which are daily heard at the opera—and, as a matter of course, they were more appreciated by Mme. Tedesco.

At the Opera Comique, a musical burletta, in one act, called "Les Deux Jackets," by M. Planard, and the melodies by M. Justin Cadeaux, met with much success. Messrs Meilett, Carvatho, and Mille. Meyer, sang their parts with much success, and were rewarded with much applause.

At the Gymnase, Messrs Dumanoir and Clairville have produced a comedy in three acts, entitled At the Grand Opera Mme. Tedesco has obtained

Meyer, sang their parts with much success, and were rewarded with much applause.

At the Gymnase, Messus Dumanoir and Clairville have produced a comedy in three acts, entitled "Les Avocats" (the Lawyers), which proved to be very successful. Messus Dupris, Geoffroy, Leeucur, and Mile Tigeac, one of the prettiest actresses of Paris, who performed the principal parts, deserve much praise for the elegant manner in which they rendered the prose of the authors and sang their witter counlets.

At the Palais Royal Theatre, a farce called "Les Eaux de Spa," was also received with much

laughter.
Rut the most brilliant success of the week is no But the most brilliant success of the week is no doubt the mammoth fairy play of Messrs. Coignard, brothers, called "La Chatte Blanche" (the White Pussy), which was performed on Saturday last at the Thoatre Nationale. Never has such magnificence been observed anywhere. The manager has surpassed himself, and the new play will live for one year at least, without being changed on the bills of the theatre.

At the Hyppodrome, the manager, M. Arnault, has obtained from the government permission to

At the Hyppodrome, the manager, M. Acnault, has obtained from the government permission to give night performances, and he began his first entertainment on Saturday last. The performances were indeed of the first order. Mmc, Sacqui, the celebrated rope dancer, made her wonderful ascension on the tight rope, among the most extraordinary display of fireworks, and the whole ended by the exhibition of the witches of Macbeth, a fantastical scene, which created much excitement among the audience. M. Arnault, with this new exhibition, will no doubt gain much money for the remaining part of the summer season.

exhibition, will no doubt gain much money for the remaining part of the summer season.

Madane Sontag, the wonderful singer, is still in Paris, and 'she leaves to-morow for London, and thence for Liverpool, where she will embark, on the 25th inst., on board of the Collins steamer for New York. The illustrions prima donna has decidedly made her farewell to Europe, for her intention is not to give any concert in England. America will only possess her, with her talents, her everlasting beauty, and wonderful method.

Mr. Eckert, one of the first composers and plano players of Europe, accompanies Mme. Sontag in her musical pilgrimage in the United States. This distinguished artist knows better than any musician the repertory of the Italian and German music, as well as all the compositions of other authors of the ancient and modern schools. Mr. Eckert is not only a famed musician, but also a gentleman of the finest mould, whose fine, intelligent countenance is always much admired by the ladice. No doubt he will share a great part of the plaudits bestowed on his illustrious companion, the Queen of Song, the Counters Rossi.

The tenor who goes with Mme. Sontag to America, tess Rossi.

The tenor who goes with Mme. Sentag to America. The tenor who goes with Mmc. Sentag to America, is Signor Pozzolini, the rival of Mario, at St. Petersburg, where he has been the comparison of Grisi, Persiapi, Tamburini, and Ronconi, and was placed by the dilletanti in the same rank as those illustrious artists. The greatest mamphs of Pozzolini have been in the Barbiere di Siviglia, Don Pasquale, and I Lombardi. From St. Petersburg, lust winter, Pozzolini weat, in company with M.M. Persiani and Tamburini, on a professional tous in Germany, where these two artists and himself, as well as his companions, received the highest meed of approbation. Pozzolini is not only a man of the world, but his youth, the elegance of his manners, the fineness of his face, command full attention, and will surely be much appreciated in America. In short, the two

companions of Mmc Sontag are worthy their leader, who is a most refined lady, and whose charming manners will be highly appreciated by the citizens of the Union. Count Rossi, the noble husband of the European prima donna, will also leave Liverpool with the above named artists, who are expected in New York by a shilfull agent, who, no doubt has made all the necessary preparations for a hearty reception.

B. H. R.

Our Hong Kong Correspondence. Hong Kone, June 24, 1852.

Particulars of the Massacre of the Crew of the Robert Bowne-Commodore Aulick's Prompt Interference-Arrest of the Pirates-The People of the Islands-Interview with their Chiefs-Satisfaction-The Coolies.

On the reception of the news of the massacre of the captain and crew of the Robert Bowne, Commodore Aulick immediately despatched the Saratoga, 22 guns, Commander W. S. Walker, to Amoy, there to take such steps for the pursuit and punishment of the Coolies as circumstances might direct. The Saratoga had a tedious and long passage to Amoy; upon her arrival there she found that H. B. M. brig Lilly had gone to the islands where the Coolies had been left. Commander Walker thought it best to await her return, which happened the next day. The Lilly had been to the island of Pat-chung san, one of the Meia-Coshima group, where 350 Coolies had been living, not being able to get off the island She brought twenty-saven prisoners, whom an armed expedition had captured, the rest betaking them-selves to the bush and mountains. The Lilly at once transferred her prisoners to the Saratoga, which ship immediately got under weigh, and stood

once transferred her prisoners to the Saratoga, which ship immediately got under weigh, and stood to sea. After a voyage of three days, the Saratoga ran into the anchorage, near the village built by the natives for the Coolies, and anchored.

There islands are almost unknown; many navigators are ignorant of their existence. Sir E Belcher visited them in 1844, and gives a most interesting account of them. The natives are different from the Chinese or Japanese; they wear the long robe, and tie the hair upon the top of the head in a hard knot, secured with pins. Commander Walker sent his interpreter ashore to ask for an interview with the chiels; and the next morning a hut, rade but clean, was erected on the beach, and the coming of Commander Walker and his officers politely awaited. In the interview which took place, Commander Walker told the native chiefs of the crime committed by the Coolies, its heinousness, and the punishment which the laws of nations provided for it; explained to them that he had come there for the purpose of capturing and trying these pirates, and that they must be given up. The chiefs replied that they were a simple and unwarlike people; that they knew rothing of other nations; that the King of Loo Choowas their master; that the Chinese had landed from the American ship, and sought their hospitality, and that they had given it to them; that upon the Saratoga appearing off the harbor all the Coolies had ran into the mountains; and, finally, they would be glad if we would take them away, as they were idle and condemned their provisions, but that, bound by their own laws, they could not assist us. So, after an amount of "chin-chin-ing," and the present of a bullock and some fowls, we separated that night 100 clock. The Saratoga landed 120 armed men, divided into four divisions. Such was the promptness and admirable behavior of the men, that though it was extremely dark, the country unknown, and in places inaccessible, distances of thirty and forty miles were accomplished by 6 o'clock in the m

ing, and eighty Coolies captured. These were not in bodies, but scattered hidden all over the island, so that it was a mere hunt, and a long and tedious one; only one or two Chinamen were killed. By 4 P. M. May 23d, the Saratoga had these prisoners in irons, and ready to atone for the crime committed against our flag. During the 25th and 26th of May a heavy typhoon arose, and blew with frightful violence from the numerous coral reefs that surrounded us. The Saratoga was in great danger; but thanks to good ground tackle, and steady coolness and judgment in planting our anchor as the typhoon shifted, we rode it out in safety.

On the 27th of May, after a return of good weather, another expedition has landed, similar to the first, with the firm intention of thoroughly scouring the island, and seizing every Cooley. But a succession of rain storms rendered it impracticable, so that Commander Walker thought that, under the circumstances, he had done weil—and I think so too, for it is no boy's play for one hundred and twenty sailors to scour, and scour well, a section of country containing about sixty square miles, broken up by deep gulches, ravines, rocks, mountains, and thick brush and chapparel. The Saratoga returned to Kong Kong on the 7th of June, and found the Susquenanna had followed us to Amoy, and taken on board the prisoners brought back by the crew of the Bowne. Paul S. Forbes, Esq. Consul at Canton, assisted by Commander W. S. Watker and Purser Barry, have just closed a long and impurial trial and examination of all the prisoners. Eight or ten have been identified as leaders in the seizure of the R. Bowne, and will be executed at Whampoa in a few days. The rest some eighty or ninery, (for many have died on board the Saratoga), are to be conveyed to Amoy this day by the Saratoga, and there landed. Some two hundred are still at Pat-chung-san, but it is not likely they will be searched for, as the dangerous nature of the navigation, and the approach of the most prominent in the piracy, and the terror which ha into the rest by the instantaneous manner in which they were followed up and apprehended. This is incomprehensible to the Chinese. They cannot understand how we found them out. The islands where they sought refuge are unknown to the Chinese; they speak a different language; they dress and act differently. All this goes to make a strong and lasting impression; and as the conduct and strength of the American nation was powerfully impressed upon the Meia-Coshimas during the visit of the Saratoga, and those islands are tributary to Loo-Choo, which, in their turn, are tributary to Jepan, I think the whole occurrence will have a considerable effect upon our Japan expedition.

Many strange scenes presented themselves to the Many strange scenes presented themselves to the observation of the officers of the Saratoga, at Patchang-san—verifying the saying that one half of the world knoweth not the other half. This I will make the subject of another letter. The inhabitants are simple to an extreme, ignerant of the use and nature of weapons of all kinds, and Nature's noblemen in politeness. Before leaving, Commander Walker sent on shore, as a present, a chest of toa, rice, seeds of various kinds, with some cloth, flannel, &c. They received them simply and politely. A letter was written to Commander Walker, of which the following is a translation:—

We thank you very much. Go away from us, return

We thank you very much. Go away from us; return to more. We know nothing; we harm no people; we are no more. We know nothing; we harm no people; we are poor, and cannot protect ourselves from the great junks of bestarians which forever pass our country. You behave very well. Our Emperor shall hear from us. Go away—depert, and do not return.

The prompt and speedy way in which the English men-of-war departed to investigate this occurrence—indeed, taking the start of us—is worthy of all praise. The brave fellows who rescued their ship are also cutiled to praise and reward.

ship are also entitled to praise and reward.

The question of Cooley emigration is creating some talk in California just now. As it is a subject on which little is known, I dare not venture to some talk in California just now. As it is a subject on which little is known, I dare not venture to express my opinion; but as far as my knowledge and experience goes—and I have been several years in China—I unhesitatingly say that it must, in the end, be highly injurious to California, both morally and physically. A China Cooley is an animal—he cares not for government or church. Give him but his rice and sicep, and he is more brutish than the beast of the field. They may laber for less money than a European, but that labor will produce less fruit. A Chinaman works for himself—they are the most debased of mankind—virtue and honor are strangers to them. What has the millions of money lavished upon missions produced! The outward conversion of a few hundred Chinese, who return to their rascality or assume the appearance of sanctity, as suits their interests. The prominent ringleader of the Bowne pirates is called California Joe, and is a Christian Chinaman—that is, a convert.

Com. Perry, with his squadron, is looked for anxiously. The Chailenge lies here, having gone to California and back in eighty-four days. The Shanghai line of steamers will have to hurry up. Twenty regular elipper packets would ensure the mail from the United States to China in sixty days, all the year round.

all the year round.

NAFRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE OF THE ROBERT SOWNE. On the 20th of March, 1852, the ship Robert Bowne, of New York, sailed from Amoy, China, for San Francisco, California, with 410 Cooley passengers. She was commanded by Leslie Bryson, of New Haven; Henry Dibble, of Westbrook, Conn. first officer, and manned with fifteen scamen.

For the first ten days everything went on smooth ly, the ship having made some progress into the Pacific Ocean, with fair weather, the crew generally being employed in cleansing the Coolies, who were in a filthy condition-200 tails being a necessary sacrifice to such a result.

On the 30th March, at 9 A. M., with one watch below in the forecastle, and the other watch on deck, in various parts of the ship, the first intimation was given to those below by a seaman named Richards, who rushed below, crying that the Coolies were taking the ship. Great noise and outery soon convinced the men below that a serious disturbance was enacting on deck; they, therefore, at once

mustered their arms, consisting of four wretched musters, and attempted to ascend, but were beaten back by showers of missiles of all kinds harled down upon them. After several attempts, and one muster going off, the Gooties fell back, and they galand the deck to find their officers and shipmates lying dead and mangled before them. One man had been hurled into the hold; the mate beaten to death with hatchets; while in his bunk, in the cabin, the captain, taken by surprise, was everpowered, after a deeperate-truggle, and horribly mangled, and the man at the wheel srabbed to the heart with his own sheath hnife. The brave fallows—whose names I give you below—attempted to gain the quarter deck; but a stout fight ensuing, they were beaten out upon the bowsprit—not, bowever, before they hadelain seven or eight of the pirates. From thence, they were forced aloft to the foretopmast head, reaching it by the head stays.

By this time a dreadful scene of borror and confusion was enacting; beneath them, were these 400 Chinese in a state of blood-thiraty fury, breaking into the store rooms, cheets and hold, quarrelting with and killing one another, backing and mangling the corpees and throwing them overboard; here a piratical set snapping makets and throwing missiles at the men aloft; there a gang dividing, and devouring the contents of the medicine chest. Again, the ringleader, breaking up and dividing the chronometers, watches, and money, the provisions, clothes and stores. During this period the wheel was deserted, and the abip, steering wildly, was at last taken aback; this frightened the Chicamen. A parley took place, when the seamen were told that if they would navigate the ship back to Formoso their lives would be spared. They deceended, and as soon as they reached the deck they were seized, bound and burried below—two only being left on deck, one to steer and the other to work the ship; but shortly after, a heavy blow coming on, they were let loose to shorten sail.

These gallant sailors never for a moment failed in

after, a heavy blow coming on, they were let loose to shorten sail.

These gallant sailors never for a moment failed in their patient endurance of the horrors of their situation, and in hoping to retake their ship and avenging their shipmates' death.

On the evening of the 3d of April they made land; but not knowing where they were, they continued bearing about until the 8th, when the ship ran upon a reef near the island of Pat-chung stn, one of the Meia Coshima group, but little known. Here, fright taking the Coolies, they commenced at once to land. The ship having but one small beat left, it was a tedious business, and occupied the poor sailors—already worn with suffering and fatigue—two days. The second night the men succeeded in getting the ship off the reef, and anchored her about two miles from the thore. At this time the crew hoisted out the laugeh, and stowed her with provisions, water, and a compass; but the Coolies, discovering them, two men who were in her cut adrift and stood to see. They were afterwards picked up by the English clipper Nymph, off the southwest end of Formoso, and taken to Shanghai. On the 11th, the sailors made a desperate attempt, and succeeded in taking the ship into their own hands. All but twenty-five Chinese baving landed, the sailors on shore jumped into the sea, and by swimming, reached the boat, and thence the ship; the cable was at once shipped, sail made, and the ship put to sea, and on the 18th she reached Amoy, and the American Consul took charge, assisted by an armed party, from H. M. brig Lilly Information was at once sent to the U. S. squadron at Macea, and Com. Aulick at once despended the Saratega, Comw. L. Walker, to the Nagadaki, to pursue the pirates and protect American interests and property. H. M. brig Lilly, and steamer Samarang, at once got under underweigh, and stood for the islands, where 360 of these desperadoes had been left. The results of the cruises of the Lilly and Saratoga I will give you in another letter. The names of the officers and men of the Edward Richards, seaman, Bristol, England.

The Bowne lies at Amoy, in charge of the United

The Fishery Question

The Fishery Question.

The Folicy of Great Britain—views of the press—the New York Berald—the Naval Fower of England and the United States.

[From the London Sunday Thies, August 15]

When the present administration was first formed many persons appeared to delude themselves into the Jersussion that it would only be of a few weeks' duration, and pass away like the plague or the cholera, or any other direful visitation, without leaving any permanent traces of its passage on eur national interests. Let Lord Derby, they cried, be allowed a fair trial, because his incapacity must soon be made evident, after which his overthrow, and the clevation of sound statesmen to office must follow immediately, as a matter of course. We never were of this opinion, but insisted strenuously on the necessity of turning out the protectionists at once, since they could not, we contended, continue in power without endangering the best interests of the empire, both at home and abroad.

As fer as concerns the demestic sources of mischief, abundant proofs were supplied during the general election, when bribery and intimidation, and by poerley, and persecution of all kinds were carried to their utmost pitch, so as to degrade and demoralize utterly whole rections of the population. In the perpetration of these delinquencies the government was unmistakably detected. Its agents for the systead of corruption were found in all parts of the country, while members of the administration directed their movements by letters written with their own hands, and signed with their own initials. The poor voters were purchased in shoals, and the dishonesty and immorality of the lowest classes were upheld and kept in countenance by the immoralities of the aristocracy and the government, which exhibited themselves with an afrontery and a cynicism wholly utparalleled in the annels of party strife. Fresh illustrations of these facts are daily making their greaterness and was carried to their dishonesty and immorality of the lowest classes. wholly upparalleled in the annels of Fresh illustrations of these facts are a cyncism wholly uparalleled in the annels of party strife. Fresh illustrations of these facts are daily making their appearance, and we cannot entertain the shadow of a doubt that, before the meeting of Parliament, the amplest possible materials will be collected for making out a strong case against the government, preparatory to its being expelled from office.

But by far the worst and most dangerous of its proceedings remains to be pointed out. We recent

proceedings remains to be pointed out. We mean the wanton attempt of Lord Berby to involve Great Britain in a war with the United States. It appears that, for thirty-four years, the fishermen of the republic have been allowed by treaty to fish at a certain distance from the coasts of the British colonies in North America, and a special permission to do so in the Bay of Fundy was granted by the government, of which Lord Derby formed a part, in 1845. It was at the same time stipulated, that if this privilege—for it was only a privilege—were at any time to be withdrawn, due notice of the intention of Great Britain should be given to the government of the United States, to avoid cassing unnecessary injury or hardship to such citizens of that republic as might happen to be engaged in the fisheries. In violation of this agreement, Lord Dorby has sent out a powerful fleet into the North American waters, net, perhaps, for the purpose of ousting the American fishermen, as has been stated, but certainly with the intention of withdrawing from them, without due notice, or the slightest exhibition of courtesy, certain concessions formarly made to them by England.

It is confidently reported, moreover, in the United States, that Lord Derby has another most offensive object in view, namely, to force upon the republic the acceptance of a "reciprocity" treaty, for the purpose of establishing protection in disguise. But as no hope exists of succeeding in such an enterprise, and as Lord Derby must be well convinced of the absence of all such hope, we are forced to the conclusion that the rash and insulting step taken by our protections in ministry aims at accomplishing something else—namely, by plunging this country in a war with America, to arrest the spread and progress of democratic ideas. When the revolution brake out in France, we were plunged into a war with that country for precisely the same purpose, and the vulgar were taught to hate the French, in order that they might extend their harded to the principles of liberty th

passion of either nation, seek to preserve untroubled that peace on which civilization and freedom of the that peace on which o

world mainly depend.

[From the London Times. August 19.]

According to the communications imparted to the public. Through the medium of ministerial journals, we are to understand, it appears, that the question of the fisheries has been satisfactorily disposed of by negotiation and agreement. The terms of the new convention provide, it seems, for what is termed "absolute reciprocity," or, in other words, British waters are to be open to American fishermen, such no further reserve than that of the three miles coast border, which neither of the contracting parties could with any prudence forego. These stipulations are characterized by the organs of the government as both simple and equitable. We are not much concerned to gainsay the description, but we think the public will extraordinary mackliminess to have produced a menace of embroilment. In point of fact, we have been accordinary mackliminess to have produced a menace of embroilment. In point of fact, we have been us.

verging on something like a rupture with the United States in the very process of conceding the point of dispute between us.

The only subject of discussion suggested by the treaty which has hitherto regulated our proceedings was supplied, as the reader knows, by the variety of interpretation given to the word "bay." The Americans nover asserted that they possessed or were entitled to possess the right of fishing within three miles of our shores. They stipulated only for the liberty of entering such bays as contained fishing grounds more than three miles distant from any point of the coast; and, if this liberty had been formally, as it was practically admitted, there would have been no dispute whatever respecting the convention of 1818. We did not say that the British government was otherwise than justified in its interpretation of the article in question; on the contrary, we have shown sufficient reason for maintaining such to be the only true and liberal construction of the agreement. There existed, however, many obvious motives for relaxing in favor of the American remonstrants a right which was somewhat invidicusly derived, and which was productive of more risk than advantage; but, when it had been once decided to make this concession, it does appear remarkably strange that measures should have been so arranged as to bring at least the opinion of the two States into temporary collision. The Americans, it seems, are to be indulged in their own interpretation of the word bay; that is to say the only point in dispute is to be given entirely in their favor, and yet we know that observations of the most unfriendly character have been made in Congress, and ships of war despatched to a certain rendezvous, with general misgivings of a possible reputure.

On an impartial review of these proceedings,

gress, and ships of war despatched to a certain rendervous, with general misgivings of a possible reputure.

On an impartial review of these proceedings, though we are disposed to suspect Mr. Wobster of considerable insincerity, we cannot acquit her Majesty's government of very false statesmaship. The decision which is now announced must either have been originally contemplated, or induced by circumstances transpiring in the course of the transaction. The former supposition would be the more charitable of the two, bus we find it hard to be reconciled either with the presumptive policy of the administration or with the tenor of documentary evidence. It certainly could never have been expected that a government committed to at least the theory of colonial protection should promptly concede to a foreign State, against the notorious demand of our colonies, a point which even free trade administrations had never definitely surrendered. Still less could it be conceived, when Sir John Pakington announced his intention of removing all ground of colonial complaint, that his views included the abandonment of the privilege for the maintenance of which the colonists had successfully petitioned Lord Stanley seven short years ago. That such abandonment broadly speaking, might be a judicious stroke of policy we do not deny, but, considering what were the known desires of our North American fellow-subjects, and what the professed disposition of Lord Derby's government towards them, we do not see how a movement declared to be made in their interests could ever have been expected to result in the surrender of the very point which they were eager to defend. The colonists had always entreated that the fishermen of the States might not only be kept at a distance from their shores, but excluded from their bays. A new Colonial Secretary advertises his intention of at length removing all their grounds of complaint, despatches a naval force for this purpose, incenses the people of the Union, and then brings the question to what is call rupture.
On an impartial review of these proceedings,

weeks together it was the universal impression in America that Great Britain contemplated the enforcement of the treaty of 1818 in respect to the fishing grounds of the bays. The misconception was clearly not confised to Mr. Webster, nor to those whom he addressed. It prevailed in every State, in Congress, and even in the Cabinet of Washington; for, although President Fillmore may not have participated in the whole policy of his Secretary of State, it is plain, from the deepatch of vessels to the fishing grounds, and from the activity of the dockyards, that the supreme government of the Union foresees the possibility of difficulties from this strangely managed concession. Surely, if the Americans were to be indulged in the only point they could dispute, the favor might have been so bestowed as to improve, rather than to disturb our relations, and enable us, without trouble, to place in somewhat better security rights which had never been contested, though sometimes infringed

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what better security rights which had never been contested, though sometimes infringed

The original error resided in the complexion given to the despatches by which the intentions of government were conveyed to those concerned. The colonists were addressed as if active measures were at length to be adopted for the preservation of their privileges, and the American government received information of the facts in a note which gave not the slightest intimation that our interference would be limited to those points only which were not, and never bad been disputed. A demonstration was made in favor of protection, and credit was taken with the colonists for such unwonted attention to their interests; but the consequence was that we have been exposed to serious misrepresentations, though all the while the propositions imputed to us were never entertained. The Americans have received all that they asked, without acquiring any sense of obligation, and the colonists will be disappointed of support which they had been induced to anticipate. As to the "reciprocity," it exists merely in name. The British waters are of vast value to the Americans, but the American waters are of no use to the British. The real fishing grounds, as all parties well know, are those off our own.

value to the Americans, but the American waters are of no use to the British. The real fishing grounds, as all parties well know, are those off our own coasts. That this very circumstance should have disposed us to liberality may be true enough, but it is uneatisfactory to reflect that, in making generous terms with a inencly State at some sacrifice to ourselves, we have not only gained no favor, but have incurred the chance of actual hostility.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette. Aug. 14]
Although it is our decided opinion that the present unfortunate dispute between this country and the United States of America, regarding the construction to be put upon the fishery convention entered into between the two countries in 1818, will be amicably settled, yet the very circumstance of the dispute having arisen makes it a most appropriate time to direct public attention to the excessive folly which this country has been committing, for several years past, in regard to the extensive priate time to direct public attention to the excessive folly which this country has been committing, for several years past, in regard to the extensive emigration which has been going on from its shores.

We assume two positions, which, we suppose, no one will attempt to deny. The one is, that all our colonies, without a single exception, stand in need of additional labor for the full developement of their resources, and to promote their prosperity; the other is, that the labor population of these islands has long since become redundant. We in common with others of the public press, have repeatedly shown how easily these two difficulties might be made to regulate each ether; and we, in particular, have frequently gone into details on the subject to show that the construction of railronds, and otherwise opening up the country through our North American provinces would have amply repaid any expense that might have been incurred in directing the emigration which has been going on, especially from Ireland, to British America, instead of allowing so much of it to flow ints the United States.

By the last General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, it appears that the total emigration from the United Kingdom in the five years from 1847 to 1851, inclusive, amounted to 1,422,072; and that in the year 1851 alone it reached to 335,966 souls. The total disjuration from Ireland in cen years—that is, from 1841 to 1851—is calculated to have been 1,229,125. Of the whole number of emigrants who left the United States, and only 42,605 to British North America. This is the part of the subject to which we wish to call attention.

We should be sorry to say that the United States of America may be regarded as a hostile nation to Eagland, but we may safely aftire that it is a rival nation; and that it must be known, also, that the year, the property of the United States are imbued with rancorous feelings againt. England. We have no doubt that such feeling is thoughtlessive entertained; but, as republicans, they consider it a moral, or, at least a political duty to hold a degree of animosity towards a monarchical government, and all who admit its sway. Another and a more serious consideration is, that the Americans, including many of their most eminent statesmen, have long thought that the British provinces should be annexed to the United States, and form part of the great federal Union of the country. The last civil war in Canada forcibly evinced such an impression; and we feel convinced that it is one which will never be lost sight of until it is accomplished.

If we have drawn a true picture of the precise relations which subsist between England and the United States—not between the two governments, but of this country, setting economic considerations out of the question, at almost any cost, to have directed, or at least to have guided, the extensive emigration which has been going on to our ower colonies, and to have prevented it swelling the power and resources of a rival nation. In our proposed to the set of the firsh immerican provinces, both with advantage to the power is an another grant of the firsh immericant provinces, both with advant We should be sorry to may that the United States

a time like this, when the routions between the two countries are disturbed, which shows the use the Americans are prepared to make, and which there can be no doubt they will one day make, of those auxiliaries, which Great Britain has so inconsiderately supplied them with. An inflammatory paper, the New York Herald, thus foreshadows what might occur, in the event of a war between England and America:—

auxiliaries, which Great Britain has so inconsucerately supplied them with. An inflammatory paper, the New York Herald, thus foreshadows what might occur, in the event of a war between Egland and America:—

"The British ration" it says "with £22.000 600 stering, gold and silver, in the warts of the Eank of England. And infated with the recent gold discoveries and products of gold in Australia, equipped with the most powerful steam navy in the world and with but little employment for her army, except a war of territorial spoliation in India, and a similar war in Soula Arica, may even be disposed to ourn this faltery quarrel to au open rupture with the United States Let it come. We are ready. Let us have all our difficulties settled in the lump, the affairs of the notheast coast, the northwest coast. Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Hayti, all together. \* \* The struggle may shake this old beldame earth like an earthquake; but when we emerge from the smoke and dust of the conflict, the British North American provinces will be ours, their fisheries will be our, their fisheries will be our, and the absorption of Mexico and Central America will be left wholly to our discretion. Euch are the splendid foreshod wings of manifest destiny and of war with Eugland. Let such a war be declared, and in six months we could muster a force of 200 cean war steamers and the most powerful and the swiftest on the ocean. In one month we could muster a well appointed and well disciplined army of 300,000 men for the conquest of Janada; and, more terrible than this, with the first tap of the drum Ireland would rise from the dust, like a guan refreshed by sleep, and burning to avenge the accumulated wrongs of 500 years, principal and interest. A bundred thousand fighting Irishmen from the United States would hasten across the sea to aid their countrymen in wiping out the disasters of the Boyne, Vinegar-hill, and Silveygammon."

We know that, at present that it is unmeaning, since England itself has iurnished the means to convert it into

one-hard networks and up her rivers would be laid in ashes. Such are the frightful scenes which American citizens should contemplate as the result of a war, and not the jubilee of conquest and victory se inconsiderately anticipated by the writer in the New York Herald.

Leat the Americans should be building too much on the naval occurrences during the war between the two countries which broke out in 1814, it may be as well to apprise them of the material difference between that period and the present. In 1814 the British fleets were scattered all over the world, and from the number of ships then in commission—most of them of a very large class—our frigate and smaller vessels were very insufficiently manned. But in a single handed centest between England and America, the most sanguine citizen in the United States—even the writer in the New York Herald, in his saner moments—must see the total incapacity of that country to contend with England

With reference to this part of the subject, it may be well to show the relative forces of the two countries which are actually, or may in two or three weeks be, assembled at what some persons probably think may become the scene of future hostilities. The whole of the American force when docked, repaired, and fitted out—will amount to five steamers, five sloops of war, and two brigs; in all 12 vessels, mounting 161 guns; while the british force already in those scas consists of the Cumberland, 70 gans, and 600 men; Alarm, 26, with 230 men; Calypse, 20, 195 men; Sappho, 12, 125 men; Persian, 12, 125 men; Barpho, 12, 125 men; Barpand, 70 gans, and 600 men; Alarm, 26, with 230 men; Calypse, 20, 195 men; Sappho, 17, 125 men; Frisan, 12, 125 men; and the steam sloops and tenders—Buzzard, 8, 160 men, 400 horse power; bestiantion. We learn further, from the Maraing Chronicle, that it is conjectured that the screw squadron now on its way to Spithead—the Arrogant, 46; Dauntless, 33; Highfiyer, 21; and Encounter, 14—all fully manned and heavily armed—will be despatched to Sir George S

We make these observations without the slightests angry feeling; we should be the first to deprecate a war between the two countries, which we firmly believe will be averted; but we think it right to show to those Americans who may wish to promote such a disaster, that should it occur, although England would underbtedly suffer by it, their own country would suffer ten times more.

ENTENSIVE FIRE IN CANADA—On the 4th inst., a fire broke out at Point Levi, near Quebec, which destroyed thirteen dwelled houses and a number of shops and out houses. The fire broke out in a store belenging to Mr. Couture, a greeer, situated behind the residence and greeery establishment of Mr. Hans Breakey, which being of wood, the flames spread rapidly, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Breakey's two story house, the three story house of Robert Buchman, Esq., J. P., greeer, and postmaster, the fine two story brick house occupied by and belonging to Mr. O'Comell, greeer, Mr. Michaud's house, the two story wooden house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Smith, grocer, and in which has Braish N. A. E. Telegraph Company had an office the house belonging to Mr. Simon Thomas, but and an office the house belonging to Mr. Simon Thomas, between the story in all thirteen houses—twolve of which were built of wood—and six stables or out-houses, were on fire, and, in spite of the exertions of the firemen from town—Capt. Roomer's company were of essential service in staying the ravages of the Mames, and in many ways—were completely destroyed. ENTENSIVE FIRE IN CANADA -On the 4th inst